

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13.

We published a few days ago, some remarks on the condition of the newspaper press, the difficulties under which the old time honored journals labored at the present time and the duty of the community towards journals which have deserved well, and are to be relied on, when better days come round. — These remarks, we observe, have been copied approvingly, by several of our contemporaries. It is not now the circulation or the sale of these newspapers that is complained of. For ourselves we have, under all the circumstances, as good a circulation as we have any right to expect. But, owing to the enormous increase in the price of printing paper, no profit is made upon subscriptions. The sheet of white paper costs as much or more than the printed sheet. It is ADVERTISING which can now alone support a respectable journal. A generous support in this particular is what is needed — and, it can be given, not only without loss, but even with profit to the advertiser. No advertisement appears in this paper which is not worth double its price to the merchant or trader, or whoever has an article to sell or a purchase to make, or a want to be supplied. — And when those situated as we are, deprived of everything like official patronage, in any shape or form, make an appeal, to the justice as well as generosity of the individuals and business men of a community, it should not be disregarded.

The Tallahassee has, according to the dispatches published in the Northern papers, burnt since the 13th, thirty-seven vessels. A dispatch from Thomaston Me., dated yesterday says: "The Tallahassee yesterday destroyed 25 vessels of Martinus Rocks. After landing the crews and passengers of the vessels destroyed, into Friendship, by a small craft, she steered in an easterly direction; and a dispatch from Boston says: "A dispatch from the U. S. Consular Agent at Yarmouth Nova Scotia, to this city, states that six vessels were destroyed by the Tallahassee on Monday, six miles from Cape Sable. Thirty men of their crews were landed at Yarmouth in a destitute condition. The Tallahassee was in sight Monday morning.

Vicksburg advices of the 10th instant say the steamers Check and Atlantic No. 2, while on a cotton expedition up the Yazoo, are reported to have been captured by the Confederates. The steamer Marietta has arrived from New Orleans, having left on the 10th instant. She was not molested on the way. An attempt was made to destroy the gunboat Lafayette with a torpedo, in Bayou Sade, a few days since. It failed. The railroad from Paducah to Union City is to be immediately repaired. Citizens along the line are to be held responsible for future damages.

The scarcity of help in the mills at Clinton, Massachusetts, recently impelled the company to send an agent to northern New York, who returned with forty girls.

We have now frequent showers. The pastures improve apace. The latter vegetables are all much benefited.

The discussion of the terms of peace has now assumed a twofold aspect. As heretofore, the negotiators, Lee and Grant and Sherman and Hood continue their efforts to settle the disputed point, after the fashion in which they have been discussing the subject for the past three years; without apparently being any nearer a conclusion than when they began the controversy. But alongside these efforts to conquer a peace, there is now established a new line of attack and defence in which reason comes in for, at least, a small share of the contest. Since the Canada Conference developed the fact that there was "an undoubted sentiment in favor of peace both at the North and South," many of the newspapers of both sections have seized all occasions to smooth a road by which this "undoubted sentiment" might make itself felt in the public councils. — Foremost among these papers at the South is the Richmond Sentinel, which seems, however, to have met with "a fire in the rear," from some of its journalistic co-laborers. Says the Sentinel in a late issue, replying to these attacks: —

"Those who find fault with this paper tread in the precise footsteps and follow precisely the example of Lincoln. They would have peace (at least they say so,) but only on condition that before entering into the negotiations they be allowed to prescribe all the terms. They and Lincoln each know that there never can be peace on such conditions. They know that freedom of discussion is essential to peace negotiations, to bringing about peace. But their whole, sole object appears to be to trammel the administration; so to trammel it that it will be utterly impossible, in any contingency or on any terms whatever, to open or assent to peace negotiations. It is impossible to conceive that they are actuated but by a single motive, and that they wish to embarrass the administration and to bring it into disrepute, wholly reckless of the consequences resulting to the country. It matters not how long the war shall continue provided they can glut their hatreds and see their predictions of evil fulfilled."

The Washington Chronicle, although not classed among those papers which advocate peace, is nevertheless giving the subject a "full and free discussion, and presents views and suggestions, which, in the columns of the leading journal of the administration, have the freshness of novelty, as they certainly have the merit of candor. Thus, in its issue of to day, it says:

"Certain 'peace Democrats' and others have demanded a truce, with a view to negotiations for peace; and, if one were agreed upon for six or twelve months, can it be believed that the Government, whether in Republican or other hands, would, at the end of the truce, be more in the humor to surrender the national territory in actual possession, and especially the navigation of the Mississippi river, than it now is? Could any Administration dare make such a surrender without incurring the imminent danger of forcible expulsion from power? We think not. We can conceive it possible for the rebels, by long persistence, to extort an acknowledgment of their independence, with boundaries coterminous with their military lines for the time being; but we cannot imagine a time when the public of the nation will have sunk so low as to tolerate an abandonment of actual possessions."

And further: "We cannot doubt that if the war is to be terminated by negotiation, before the complete overthrow of the rebel armies, the Southern leaders will come to the wise conclusion that slavery can never be placed on a basis of security; and that, under all the circumstances, it will be the better way to consent to

its abolition for a pecuniary consideration. — The progress of the war is gradually undermining the institution, and those interested in it will do well to seize the present moment, when the disposition treat seems to be in the ascendant."

In reference to the crops, the Richmond Examiner says: — We have it from farmers from the Shenandoah Valley, that there alone there is more wheat made this year than in the whole State of Virginia last year. From all other parts of the State we hear of good crops, but nowhere of very short ones. A correspondent of the Columbia Guardian says of the crops in Mississippi: — "The corn crop in Mississippi is as good as could be; for miles the passer by can see nothing but a boundless corn field, all of which is now in roasting ears, and will make good corn if it does not have another drop of rain. The planters have not yet delivered their tax in kind corn for want of room to store it; enough of it now remains to feed Gen. Johnston's army for some time yet. The wheat crop is very good, sustaining but a slight loss from the heavy and frequent rains of some weeks ago. The fruit crop is very good. In Georgia, there is said to be a very large crop of cereals.

The latest intelligence from Dalton is via Louisville on the 17th inst., and announces that telegraphic communication with Dalton has ceased. Wheeler attacked the Federal troops, under Seibold, at that place, drove them out and occupied a portion of the town. Reinforcements were being sent to Seibold from Chattanooga. Four trains, intended for Sherman's army, were compelled to halt at Dalton. Wheeler's troops were busily engaged in tearing up the road on both sides of the town. His supposed object is to destroy the Tunnel Hill. Other portions of his force are engaged in cutting the road at different points south of Dalton. A train on its way to Sherman is said to have been captured at Altoona Pass.

The great Lake serpent, with "a black head like a bull dog, and a fan tail," lately seen in the lake, with an unpronounceable name, in the town of Webster, Mass., turns out to be a Newfoundland dog.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

THE MISSES SULLIVAN will open school, for GIRLS, and SMALL BOYS, on the 22d of August. For Terms, apply at No. 22, South Fairfax street, between King and Prince streets. aug 15-31\*

#### LOTS FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS OF GROUND on the east side of Pitt street, between Queen and Princess sts., each 23 feet 3 inches front by 132 deep, and bounded on the south by an alley 16 feet deep, running from Pitt to Royal street. Terms, cash, and all charges at purchaser's cost. Will be sold in three lots of 151 feet front if preferred. [aug 12-31] R. JOHNSTON.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of W. P. QUISENBERRY dec'd., are requested to make early payment, and all creditors of said estate to present their accounts to the undersigned for settlement. ANDREW JAMIESON, Executor of W. P. Quisenberry, dec'd. aug 11-1m

TWO HOUSES and LOTS, on Fairfax street, and two do. on Wolf street, will be sold on good terms, if early application is made to R. CRUPPER, At the Custom House. aug 2-1w Alexandria.